

L 63618-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016918

spin/cm³). The line width ΔH_{max} varies from 1 to 7 Oe. In addition to the relatively narrow nitrogen lines, the ESR spectra of artificial diamonds also show very broad lines apparently belonging to metallic impurities. Some conclusions are drawn with regard to the conditions of formation of certain types of natural diamonds. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR); Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SOBOLEV, Ye.V.; BOKTY, G.B.; SAMSONENKO, N.D.

Particular features of the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra
of diamonds. Zhur. struk. khim. t no.3:460-461 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

I. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i
Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.

GUN'KO, A.F.; KARPUS', L.T.; SAMSONENKO, P.A.

Rearing sturgeons at controlled temperatures during the incubation period. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1512-1514 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Azovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.
Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.
(Fish culture) (Sturgeons)

SAMSONENKO, R.V. (Moskva, V-71, B.Kaluzhskaya, d.33)

Development of muscle tissue in implantation of muscle brei at
the site of total excision of muscles in frog. Arkh.anat.gist. i
embr. 33 no.2:60-64 Ap-Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz laboratorii histologii (zav. prof. A.N.Studitskiy) Instituta
morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Seventsova AN SSSR (dir. chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR G.K.Khrushchov)

(MUSCLES, transplantation,
implant of musc. brei on site of totally extirped musc.
in frogs (Rus))

SAMSONENKO, R.V. (Moskva, V-71, Leninskiy pr., 33, kv.39)

Analysis of the interrelation between muscle residue and transplanted tissue during muscle restoration by implantation of granulated muscle tissue. Arkh. anat. histol. embr. 38 no.1:48-57 Ja. '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya histologii (zav. - prof. A.N. Studitskiy) Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
(MUSCLE—TRANSPLANTATION)

Samsonenko, S.V.

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Radio-wave Reception

I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4585

Author : Samsonenko, S.V.

Title : Use of Orthogonal Polynomials for the Analysis of Transients in
Multi-Stage Amplifiers

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 3, 269-273

Abstract : Description of a new mathematical method for the analysis of transients
in multi-state systems, which simplifies considerably the computation
work compared with operational-calculus methods.

Card : 1/1

USSR / Radiophysics

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 10017

Author : Samsonenko, S.V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Application of the Method of Orthogonal Polynomials to
the Solution of Certain Problems in Analysis and Synthesis
of Multi-Stage Amplifiers

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 5, 623-626

Abstract : On the basis of the application of orthogonal polynomials
the article treats a method for determining the transients
in response to a signal of arbitrary waveform (without using
the convolution theorem), a method for solving the
synthesis problem for arbitrary signal, and finally a me-
thod for determining the waveform of the signal from the
known parameters of the system and the waveform of the
output signal.

Card : 1/1

ACC NR: AP7004918

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/012/2271/2273

AUTHOR: Samsonenko, S. V.

TITLE: Correlation-interference direction finding using the method of equisignal zone

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 12, 1966, 2271-2273

TOPIC TAGS: direction finding, direction finder

ABSTRACT: The direction finder consists of two receiving antennas whose phase-front centers are spaced and a correlator with a switched delay line. Antenna directional patterns change by an angle $\Delta\theta$ whenever the delay line is switched. The correlator feeds into an n-stage multiplier which makes the direction-finding characteristic sharper. For direction finding, such a position of the antenna system is determined at which the above pattern switching does not affect the correlator output signal. Examination of error formulas involved shows that more accurate direction finding can be achieved through a longer time of correlation measurements provided the direction-finding capacity of the interference part of the system is small. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 17 / SUBM DATE: 19May65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.663

PA - 3217

AUTHOR: SAMSONENKO, S.V.
TITLE: On the Question of Synthesis of Amplification Schemes.
(K voprosu o sinteze usilitel'nykh skhem. Russian).
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 4, pp 45 - 57 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The paper under review describes a new method of computation for the analysis of transitional processes in amplifier and then proposes on basis of this new method a synthesis of multicasade systems with respect to different signal distortion norms. On basis of orthogonal polynomials the paper under review first of all gives computation equations which form the basis of any arbitrary synthesis of amplification schemes. In particular, the mathematical interrelationships are given between the magnitudes which are characteristic of the amplification parameters and such signal distortion norms as the front duration in the intermediary decil interval, the amplitude of the first deflection, and the front duration which is determined with respect to the maximum transconductance of the transition process. The application of orthogonal polynomials also makes possible to simplify the computation of the transition process, particularly in multi-cascade amplifiers. The paper proposes a simple kind of analysis for the transition characteristics (this analysis is based on the decomposition into Ermit (Hermite) polynomials) and a simple method for the computation of the moment of the transition characteristics of

Card 1/2

PA - 3217

On the Question of Synthesis of Amplification Schemes.

the multicascade amplifiers. Then follow examples of computation, namely for an amplifier for resistances without correction, and for an amplifier for resistances with parallel correction. Finally, the synthesis of the amplification schemes are presented, namely a synthesis with respect to given transconductance of the transition characteristic (of the impulse front), a synthesis of the amplifier with respect to the deflection of the transition characteristic, and the synthesis of the amplifier with respect to the duration of increase of the corresponding intermediary decil slope of the ordinates (0,1 - 0,9) of the transition characteristic. (6 reproductions, 3 charts, 4 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: 21. December 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

S/109/63/008/002/002/028
D266/D308

AUTHORS: Samsonenko, S.V. and Romanenko, A.F.

TITLE: On the correspondence between the Laguerre and Heaviside expansions

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 2, 1963,
206-210

TEXT: The Laguerre and the Heaviside expansions are special cases of the following more general expansion

$$K(p) = \frac{a}{p + d} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} N_v \sigma^v \quad (4)$$

where

$$\sigma = \frac{ep + b}{cp + d} \quad (3)$$

e, b, c, d - constants. The inverse Laplace transform of (4) is as follows

$$f(t) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} N_v \varphi_v(t) \quad (6)$$

Card 1/3

S/109/63/008/002/002/028
D266/D308

On the correspondence ...

The convergence of the different expansions depends on the properties of the conformal mapping represented by (3). The Heaviside expansion is obtained by choosing $e = d = 0$, $b = c = 1$, the Hofmann-Walcher expansion (Arch. electr. Übertrag., 1955, 10, 475) by $b = c = 1$, $d = \gamma$, $e = 0$, and the Laguerre expansion by $e = c = 1$, $b = \gamma = a$, $d = \gamma$. The Laguerre expansion is the most general because it permits the inversion circle to be shifted into the region of the poles of the $K(p)$ function, to vary the radius, and to perform subsequent inversions. It is shown that for a choice of γ and a the coefficients of the Laguerre expansion are smaller than those of other expansions i.e. that the Laguerre expansion has a better convergence. The convergence can be further improved if the poles are close to each other. If there are several groups of poles several expansions with different values of γ can be used each corresponding to the center of the group. In connection with this the authors rectify an error in an earlier paper (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1956, v. 1, no. 5, 623) where it was erroneously stated that the signal can have an arbitrary form while in fact the existence of the Laplace transform is a necessary condition. There is 1 table.

Card 2/3

On the correspondence ...

S/109/63/008/002/002/028
D266/D308

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1961 (initially)
September 18, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONENKO, S.V.

Calculation of the impulse reaction of a multistage circuit
using Lagger's generalized polynomials. Radiotekh. i elektron.
8 no.11:1872-1877 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONENKO, S.V.

Convergence of Laguerre expansions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh.
7 no.6:764-769 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

C.A. SAMSONI, Z.

Mineral springs of the crystalline-schist massif, Haragos, Rumania. Zoltán Samsoni (Orvágos Halélettani és Szennyvízszolgálat Kiállító Intézet, Budapest). *Hidrol. Köröny* 30, 63-7(1950).—The water of the Borkút well in the village of Szurduk-Kápolnok and of the public well in the village of Kiskörtvélyes contained, resp., Ca 109.5, 30.6, Mg 11.8, 12.7, Na 998.3, 4049.2, K 49.7, 202.3, Fe 1.5, traces, HCO_3 1530.6, 4185.1, SO_4 12.1, 1087.1, Cl 1190.9, 3291.5, Br 5.8, 20.2, I 0.3, 1.8, SiO_2 7.1, 25.2 mg./l., pH 6.81, 7.06, total hardness 18.02, 7.20, bicarbonate hardness 15.31, 4.28 German degrees, temp. of water in the wells 9.5, 10.0°, and depth of well 1.7, 8.0 m. The waters originate from Middle Oligocene and Tortona layers, with some infiltrating surface water. I. F.

SAMSONI, Zoltan, dr.

Examination of the absorption spectrum of the uranium /VI/-
morin complex. Atomki kozl 2 no.1:53-55 '60.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONI, Zoltan, dr.

Laboratory experiments for economical separation of uranium
from the Ajka coal ash. ATOMKI kozl 2 no. 2:155-175 '60.

SAMSONI, Zoltan, dr.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

Detection of uranium, thorium and iron and determination of
uranium by means of rhamnetin. ATOMKI kozl 2 no. 2:185-191
'60.

SAMSONI, Zoltan

General characterization of meteorites with special regard to
their chemical composition. ATOMKI kozl 2 no. 3:207-212 '60.

26313
H/016/61/000/008/001/002
B122/B227

AUTHORS:

Szalay, Sándor, Gyarmati, Borbála, Kovách, Ádám, Sámoni,
Zoltán

TITLE:

Meteorites as means of space exploration

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, no. 8, 1961, 227-232

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to outline the present state of physical knowledge on meteorites. The isotope-analytical laboratory of the Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with which the authors are associated, has planned to investigate the meteorite stock of Hungarian museums in order to contribute to international research on this matter. (I) General characteristics of meteorites: In the course of the International Geophysical Year, in 1959, an estimated amount of 14 million tons of cosmic substance fell on the earth's surface. Meteorites are classed into three groups, analogous to the three principal zones building up the earth: siderites (mainly Fe-Ni alloys), siderolites (Fe-Ni alloys and silicates), and aerolites (prevalently silicates). H. Brown compiled tables on the frequency of chemical elements found in the three groups.

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H/016/61/000/008/001/002
B122/B227

Meteorites as means of space ...

H. C. Urey and H. Craig investigated the same on chondrules, a globular variety of the third group with a higher Fe content. (II) Isotope composition of the substance of meteorites: Elemental and isotope composition irregularities in connection with the origin of meteorites. So far, it has been found that most elements in meteorites have an isotope composition identical to that found for the same elements on the earth. This fact supports the general opinion of astronomers that meteorites originate, without exception, from the solar system. Thus, isotope irregularities can not be attributed to the particular origin of meteorites. Physico-chemical and biological fractionating effects on the substance of meteorites do not differ essentially from similar effects on terrestrial substances. External nuclear-physical effects: Meteorites have been exposed to cosmic radiation perhaps for hundreds of millions of years. Nuclear-physical emulsions exposed to cosmic radiation presented the phenomenon of nuclear cascade, the nucleons of which quit the nucleus with high energy, leaving it in a strongly excited state. When thermodynamical equilibrium has been attained, the strongly heated nucleus begins to evaporate. In the isotope composition of elements produced by such evaporation, strong differences of isotope composition are found against their terrestrial composition.

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Meteorites as means of space ...

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H/016/61/000/008/001/002
B122/B227

Investigations by Paneth and co-workers (1953), Nier and co-workers (1958) have evidenced that helium isotopes are produced in meteorites by cosmic radiation. Gentner and Zähringer (1955) first traced back the presence of argon in meteorites to cosmic radiation. Besides cosmic radiation, other radiations may be present in the solar system. The authors do not think that the neutrino flux from the sun could have affected the isotope composition of meteorites to a larger extent than it has affected the substance of the earth. Simple estimates also show that the presence of neutron radiation from the sun is improbable. Internal nuclear-physical effects: The simpler history of the development of meteorites in relation to terrestrial conditions has led H. Brown to suggest a method of estimating the age of elements by isotope analysis of certain elements in two different phases of meteorites (metallic Fe-Ni silicate, or metallic Fe-Ni sulfide, etc.). There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Atommag Kutató Intézet, Debrecen (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Nuclear Research Institute, Debrecen,

Card 3/3

SAMSONI, Zoltan, dr.

A new-type sampler for the determination of the oxygen traces solved in water. Energia es atom 15 no.6:251-253 Je '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezetenek tudomanyos munkatarsa, Debrecen.

NAGY, Zoltan; BENKO, Karoly; SAMSONI, Zoltan

Optical and electronmicroscopical investigation of metal films
prepared by means of vacuum vaporization. Magy fiz folyoir 10
no.5:339-345 '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozponti Kutato Laboratoriuma es
a Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen.

NAGY, Zoltan; SAMSONI, Zoltan; BENKO, Karoly

Logarithmic optical light filter for quantitative emission spectrum analysis. Magy fiz folyoir 10 no.5:333-338 '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozponti Kutato Laboratoriuma
es a Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen.

SAMSONI, Zoltan

Quantitative chemical method for testing trace elements
in galenas with special regard to the requirements of lead
isotope analysis. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.10:432-438 O '64.

1. Nuclear Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Debrecen.

SAMSONI, Zoltan; NAGY, Zoltan

Newer data on the optical characteristics of metal films
usable for reducing light intensity. Magy kem folyoir 70
no.12:546-549 D '64.

1. Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest (for Samsoni). 2. Central Research
Laboratory of the Debrecen Medical University (for Nagy).

NAGY, Zoltan; SAMSONI, Zoltan; BENKO, Karoly

Combined variable light transmission filter adapter for
optical spectroscopy. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.12:549-
551 D '64.

1. Central Research Laboratory of the Debrecen Medical
University (for Nagy). 2. Nuclear Research Institute of
the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen (for Samsoni
and Benko).

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

[Morphophysiological analysis of regeneration of the kidney after injury] Morfofiziologicheskii analiz protsessov regeneratsii pochki posle povrezhdeniya. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1958. 110 p.
(KIDNEYS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (MIRA 11:9)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the weight and size of kidneys following operation.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no. 3:367-370 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
akademikom A.D.Zurbashvili.
(KIDNEYS--SURGERY)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Histogenetic processes in kidneys during regeneration. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 20 no.6:727-730 Je '58. (MIREA 11:10)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
академиком А.Д. Zurabashvili.
(KIDNEYS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

~~Renal regeneration in mammals. Report No.3. Changes in the fine structures of the kidney during its regeneration [with summary in English]. Biul.ekspl.biol. i med. 45 no.1:86-89 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)~~

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. M.A.Vorontsova [deceased]) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(KIDNEYS, physiology,
regen. (Rus))

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the function of the regenerating kidney under increased functional load. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.4:469-473 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
akademikom A.D. Zurabashvili.
(KIDNEYS)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Kidney regeneration following compensatory hypertrophy. Biul.
eksp.biolog. i med. 47 no.6:101-105 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof.L.D.Liozner)
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (Moskva) i iz
kafedry gistolologii (zav. - prof.S.E.Sakbarelidze) Tbilisskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom
AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(KIDNEYS, physiol.

regen. after post-resection hypertrophy (Rus))

SAMSONIDZE, G. G.

According to Protocol No 19, 11 June 1960, the Higher Certification Commission confirms the following in the academic degree of Doctor of Sciences.

SAMSONIDZE, GEORDIY GEORGIYEVICH awarded the degree of doctor of medical sciences on the basis of the defense, in 2 October 1958, in the Soviet of the Tbilisi State Medical Institute, of the dissertation: "Morpho-physiological Analysis of the Process of Kidney Regeneration after Injury".

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo Obrazovaniya SSSR,
March 1961; ~~SECRET~~, ~~28 August 1961~~, ~~Declassified~~

JPRS 8827
28 Aug 61

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Kidney recovery under increased functional load. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 24 no. 1:95-98 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
akademikom A.D. Zurabashvili.
(KIDNEYS)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the regulatory capacity of the regenerating kidney.
Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 25 no.2:209-212 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
akademikom A.D.Zurabashvili.
(KIDNEYS)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the lipid content of adrenal cells in experimental
fasting. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 25 no. 3:353-355 S '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено
академиком А.Д. Zurabashvili.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (LIPID METABOLISM)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the lipid content of parenchymatous liver cells
during partial starvation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.6:771-
774 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavлено академиком А.Д.Зурабашвили.

(LIPID METABOLISM)
(LIVER)
(MALNUTRITION)

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Morphological changes in the regenerating rat kidney at late periods
after injury. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.2:113-116 F '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.Liozner)
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. I.N.
Mayskiy) i kafedry histologii (zav. - prof. S.E.Sakvarelidze)
Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.

(KIDNEYS—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Change in the size of the nucleus and body of the cell
in the regenerating kidney of rats. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 52 no.9:98-101 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.
Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor -
prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva, i kafedry histologii
Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskym.
(NUCLEI) (KIDNEYS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

SAMSONIDZE, G.G.

Changes in the vitamin C content of the adrenal gland in experimental starvation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.4:477-480 Ap '62.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted September 28, 1960.

LAGIDZE, R.M.; CHIGOGIDZE, L.P.; IREMADZE, N.K.; KUPRAVA, Sh.D.; SAMSONIYA,
G.G.

Alkylation of benzene and its homologs by diacetates of different
γ-acetylene glycols in the presence of anhydrous aluminum
chloride. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 25 no.1:19-26 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut khimii im. P.G.Melikishvili,
g. Tbilisi. Predstavлено академиком R.I.Agladze.
(Alkylation) (Benzene) (Glycols)

LAGIDZE, R.M.; IREMADZE, N.K.; CHIGOGIDZE, L.P.; KUPRAVA, Sh.D.;
SAMSONIYA, G.G.

Alkylation of benzene and toluene by tert- β -acetylenic
glycols. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1965-1969 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii imeni P.G.
Melikishvili AN GruzSSR. Submitted July 7, 1963.

SAMSONIYA, K. P.

Tbilisi State U.

Chittenden County, Vermont, for the same period.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

GAKKEL', Ya.Ya.; SAMSONIYA, L.P.

First drifting radio buoys. Okeanologiya 1 no.4:691-701 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.
(Arctic regions--Buoys) (Ocean currents)

L 27257-65 EWT(d) IJP(c)

1/0251/64/036/001/0019/0025

ACCESSION NR: AP4,49387

AUTHOR: Samsoniya, Z.V.

TITLE: Approximate construction of a conformal representation of a function by the method
of integral equations

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 36, no. 1, 1964, 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: conformal mapping, conformal representation, integral equation, linear
integral equation, Fredholm equation

ABSTRACT: The author examines the problem of constructing an approximate conformal
representation of a function for simply connected regions bounded by sufficiently smooth
boundary. The finite simply connected region bounded by smooth complex

L 27257-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049387

be a conformal representation of B on the unit disc which is given by

$$\eta(\zeta) = \zeta e^{\phi},$$

$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_L \frac{\nu(\tau)}{\tau - z} d\tau + ib,$$

where $\nu(t)$ is a real function of the points of the contour L and a unique solution to the Fredholm integral equation

$$\nu(s) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^l \nu(s) \frac{d}{ds} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y(s) - y(\sigma)}{x(s) - x(\sigma)} ds = - \ln r(s),$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_L \frac{\nu(\tau)}{\rho} d\varphi,$$

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L 27257-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049387

where $\rho = |\gamma|$. The authors then show how to approximate the solution $\tau(t)$ of this equation. This is done in section 1. Section 2 deals with the rate of convergence of the approximation. Section 3 shows how the approximants may be estimated numerically. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr, Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Computer Center, Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SAMSONOV, A., inzh.-mayor dvizheniya

Traffic inspectors. Zhel. dor. transp. no.3:81-82 '47.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Railroads--Traffic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONOV, A., shturman korablya Tu-104 (Kyabarovsk)

Fit for flight duty. Grazhd. av. 22 no.5:25 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONOV, A.P., OLSUF'YEV, N.G., PETROV, V.G., YAMOLOVA, N.S., MIKHALEVA, V.A.
and KHLYUSTOVA, A.I.

"The Roles of the Tick *Rhipicephalus Rossicus Jakim Et K.-Jakim* in the
Support of Tularemia Infection in the Natural Strain of the Named Type," Zool.
Zhur. 34, No. 6, 1955.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

SAMSONOV, A.P.

Pathogenic action of mold fungi under experimental conditions.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:61-65 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii,
gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (direktor - dotsent A.Z.
Zakhidov).

(FUNGI, PATHOGENIC)

SALIKHODZHAYEV, S.S., kand.med.nauk; GOL'YAEVA, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SAMSONOV, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some problems in industrial hygiene and the incidence of diseases
of the upper respiratory organs in workers of the Kenaf Knitting
and Weaving Factory. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7:10-13 Jl. '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii,
gigiyeny i profzabolevaniy (direktor - dotsent A.Z.Zakhidov) i
kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.P.Samsonov) Tashkentskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TASHKENT--TEXTILE WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

NEVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk; RUTENBERG, L.A., kand.med.nauk; SAMSONOV, A.V.,
vrach (Stalino, USSR); KUBYSHKIN, Yu.P., vrach (Tashkent); KRISTMAN,
V.I., kand.med.nauk; ARKAD'YEVA, R.I., vrach

Health hints. Zdorov'e 7 no.9:30-31 S '61.
(HYGIENE)

(MIRA 14:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

KHARSHAK, Ye.M., dotsent; YEDOSHCHENKO, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)
ANDRUSHCHENKO, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk; KRAVETS, V.S., kand.med.nauk
(Kiyev); SPIROV, M.S., prof. (Kiyev); SLYUSAREV, A.A., dotsent;
SAMSONOV, A.V. (Donetsk)

Congresses, conferences, meetings. Vrach.delo no.9:151-153 S '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

SAMSONOV, A.V.

Strawberry cultivation in the Yarovaya village of Donetsk Province and its role as a major factor in the transmission of invasive ascarid eggs. Trudy Ukr. resp..nauch. ob-va paraz. (MIRA 17:3)
no.2:100-104 '63

1. Donetskiy meditsinskiy institut.

A.V. SAMSONOV, H.V.

A.V. Samsonov's For the Safety of Railroad Traffic; a book review. p. 392.

(KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Budapest, Vol. 4, No. 10, Oct, 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,
Unclassified.

SAMSONOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; PANOV, V.I., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Manual on safety measures for chief and assistant train
conductors] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti glavnemu i
starshemu konduktoram. Izd. 3-e. Moskva, Gos.transp shel-
dor. izd-vo, 1956. 94 p.
(MIRA 9:6)
(Railroads--Safety measures)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

SAMSONOV, A.V.

ANTONYUK, I.D., inzhener; ORLOV, V.G.; SAMSONOV, A.V.; TSARENKO, A.P.,
redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Station master's manual] Posobie nachal'niku stantsii. Moskva,
Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1957. 406 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Stations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

SAMSONOV, Alaksey Vasil'yevich; LOGINOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; TSARENKO,
A.P., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Labor protection and safety measures in railroad traffic]
Okhrana truda i tekhnika bezopasnosti v khoziaistve dvizheniya zhelez-
nykh dorog. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 190 p.
(Railroads—Safety measures) (MIRA 12:4)

MIL'DVARF, M.D.; SAMSONOV, A.V., red.; KHITROW, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for the train conductor] Rukovodstvo konduktoru.
Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 267 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Railroads--Trains)

SAMSONOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; TSARENKO, A.P., red.; MEDVDEVA, M.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Conductor's safety manual] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti
konduktoru. Izd.4. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie
M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1960. 56 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Railroad conductors) (Railroads--Safety measures)

ANTONYUK, Igor' Danilovich; OHLOV, Viktor Grigor'yevich; SAMSONOV,
Aleksey Vasil'yevich; TSARENKO, A., red.; KHITROV, P.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Manual for the stationmaster] Posobie nachal'niku stantsii.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edi-
nenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1960. 398 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroads--Station service)

MIL'DVARF, M.D.; SAMSONOV, A.V., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Railroad conductor's manual] Rukovodstvo konduktoru. Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. (MIRA 14:6)
267 p.

(Railroad conductors)

SAMSONOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; ITKIN, Lev Mendeleyevich; ZANOSOV,
Yefim Georgiyevich; MANIN, I.I., retsenzent; YURCHENKO, I.F.,
inzh., red.; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.
red.

[Wages in the department of railroad traffic; manual] Oplata
truda v khoziaistve dvizheniya zheleznykh dorog; spravochnik.
Pod obshchey red. I.F.IUrchenko. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-
poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1962. 171 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Wages—Railroads)

SAMSONOV, A.V.; SHAVKIN, G.B., red.; YUDZON, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Guide on safety measures for the chief conductor and head trainman] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti glavnому i starshemu konduktoram. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1953. 92 p.
(Railroads--Safety measures) (Railroad conductors)

SAMSONOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; LYAKHOV, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich;
ORLOVA, I.A., red.

[Labor safety in railroad traffic operations] Okhrana truda
v khoziaistve dvizheniya zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Transport,
1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:10)

MIL'DVARF, Mikhail Davydovich; SAMSONOV, A.V., red.

[Manual for the conductor] Rukovodstvo konduktoru. Mo-
skva, Transport, 1965. 207 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.I.; KOVNER, M.S.; NIKIFOROVA, O.G.; OBOLENSKIY, L.M.;
SAMSONOV, A.V.; TRAKHTENGERTS, V.Yu.

Logarithmically periodic helical irradiator for a paraboloid
with a frequency overlap of 1:7. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz.
8 no.4:768-770 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SAMSONOV, A. V.

Beets and Beet Sugar - Transportation

Practices of driver-innovators. Sakh. prom. 26 No. 5, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZABOZLAYEV, A.I.; SAMSONOV, A.Ye.

Consolidate the raw material supply and improve procurement work. Sakh.
prom. 27 no.4:1-3 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sakharinoj promyshlennosti. (Beets and beet sugar)

SAMSONOV A. YE.

ZELENIN, B.M.; SAMSONOV, A.Ye.

The M.D.Obryvko beet unloading and stacking machine. Sakh.prom.
28 no.4:19-22 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Voronezhskiy sakhsvezklotrest (for Zelenin) 2. Glavsaakhar
(for Samsonov)
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

SAMSONOV, A. [Yc]

Wider diffusion of leading workers' experience. Avt.transp. 32 no.9:
6-7 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sakharinoj promyshlennosti.
(Sugar beets--Transportation) (Transportation, Automotive)

SAMSONOV, A.Ye.

Improvements in the system of transporting sugar beets. Sakh.
prom. 29 no.4:5-7 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sakharinoj promyshlennosti
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

SAMSONOV, A.Ye.

Organizing the work of tractor loaders. Sakh.prom.29 no.6:18-20
'55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Glavsaakhar.
(Tractors) (Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

SAMSONOV, A. Ye.

Organization of sugar beet transportation. Sakh.prom. 30 no.7:
12-15 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

L.Ye
SAMSONOV, A., inzhener.

Machinery for loading and unloading sugar beets. Avt.transp. 34
no.9:10-11 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Cotton--Transportation)

SKRYABIN, K., akademik, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, laureat Leninskoy premii; SAMSONOV, B.; PUSHKINA, Ye., vrach (selo Larga, Moldavskaya SSR); KCHACHATURIAN, A., kompozitor, narodnyy artist SSSR, laureat Leninskoy premii; RUDENKO, A., gornyy master; TERESHENKOV, Ye.; ABDRAZAKOV, T., kand. ekon. nauk

Our interviews. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.13:7-9 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Model'shchik Lyuberetskogo zavoda sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin (for Samsonov).
2. Shakhta No.5 tresta "Vorkutangol'" (for Rudenko).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedry politekonomii Karagandinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Abdrazakov).
(Disarmament) (Peace)

ANASTAS'IN, V.F.; ARAKELOV, A.S.; BOBROV, A.L.; VIKHOREV, Yu.V.; VIL'DER,
S.I.; GLUSHKO, I.K.; GOKUN, A.M.; PIN'KOVSKIY, Ya.I.; PASHKOV,
N.D.; RYABUKHA, G.K.; REBENKO, G.S.; SMUROV, Fedor Pavlovich;
SOSKIND, D.M.; SAMSONOV, B.A.; SEMENOV, A.B.; SULHUMANOV, A.B.;
KHARLAMOV, A.A.; TSAR'KOV, B.N.; SHIFRIN, D.L.; SHAYNMAN, V.I.;
ABAKUMOVSKIY, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich, red.toma; SVYATITSKAYA,
K.P., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Petroleum equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v
shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.4. 1959. 294 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

SAMSONOV, B.G.; CHIZHIKOV, V.V.

Karst-interstitial waters of Devonian-Carboniferous trough in
northern Kazakhstan as the source of a centralized water supply.
Sov.geol. 4 no.11:137-145 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nadr SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Water, Underground)

SAMSONOV, B.G.; CHIZHIKOV, V.V.

Hydrochemical zoning of interstitial waters in northern Kazakhstan
and conditions governing the exploitation of fresh waters. Sov.geol.
6 no.12:133-138 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sredneaziatskaya ekspeditsiya Vsesoyuznogo gidrogeologicheskogo
tresta.

SAMSONOV, B.G.

Dependence of the water permeability and water abundance of
water-bearing formations on their structural position. Razved.
1 okh. nedr. 30 no. 5:52-54 My '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR.

AUTHORS: Andreyev, K. K., Samsonov, B. S. 20-114-4-37/63

TITLE: Thermal Decomposition of Nitrocellulose in Vacuum (O termi-cheskom raspade nitrokletchki v vakuum)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 815-818 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well known the thermal decomposition of nitrocellulose takes place at a constant absolute velocity of separation of the gaseous nitrogen compounds, if carried out in the current of an inert gas. It takes place with a high acceleration, however, if one does not draw off the gaseous decomposition products. The constancy of the absolute velocity means after all a substantial increase in the relative velocity on a considerable period of the decomposition process. It might be assumed that the reason for this increase might be seen in the incomplete drawing-off of the decomposition products. Lebedev's tests proved, however, that the absolute velocity of the formation of gas does not only not decrease in the case of an uninterrupted drawing-off of the gases forming in the course of the decomposition, but that it increases several times (up to 8 times). In connection with these results the

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Thermal Decomposition of Nitrocellulose in Vacuum

20-114-4-37/63

decomposition of nitrocellulose (13,35%) was more closely investigated in the vacuum. The diagrams of figure 1 show that the formation velocity of the gases originating at 160°C, which is highest at the initial point, decreases uninterrupted. This is true for gases condensed in a trap of liquid nitrogen. The formation velocity of gases not caught in the trap, on the contrary, drops continuously according to Lebedev's results. At the beginning it is relatively low, but at the culminating point it rises 7-8 times and approaches the formation velocity of the condensable gases. Culminating point being passed, the formation velocity of the hard condensable gases drops. Its volume amounts to from 1/4 to 1/3 of the total volume of the decomposition products. According to the course of the above graph, the summary velocity of gas formation remains nearly constant for some time, that is until the culminating point in the curve of the hard condensable gases is reached; it then drops rapidly. The same diagram of the course of decomposition is confirmed by the curves showing up the loss in weight. The diagram of the dependence of the velocities of gas formations on temperature enables us to compute the kinetic coefficient of Arrhenius' equation. The dependence of this velocity on time is different for the

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Thermal Decomposition of Nitrocellulose in Vacuum

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condensable and hard condensable gases, in the case of decomposition in the vacuum. This is hard to explain, unless one assumes at least two subsequent reactions. However, one may not consider the formation of the condensable gases as a simple monomolecular reaction, for the summary velocity of gas formation increases considerably. From these facts it may be concluded that such characteristics as the summary velocity or the loss of weight are the result of a number of reactions. For this reason they may not be directly used for the computation of the kinetic parameters of the individual reactions. The above-said is true for tests in the vacuum. Without the vacuum the formation of gas takes place with a considerable acceleration. More gases than in the vacuum are obtained and the weight of the solid residue is less. Most probably the influence of the gaseous decomposition products consists chiefly of the interaction of their components capable of reaction with one another and with the solid matter and leads to the formation of additional gas volumes. At the beginning of the test oxygen slows down the formation of gas, but in the further course of the test it causes a rapid acceleration of decomposition. Vapor alone little accelerates

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Thermal Decomposition of Nitrocellulose in Vacuum

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the process, but together with oxygen there occurs, after an induction period, a sudden fall in pressure and then a rapid acceleration of the formation of gas. Thus the decomposition diagram described in publications is in reality determined by a common effect of water and atmospheric oxygen. The difference between nitrocellulose and nitro-glycerin, whose decomposition is accelerated by water also without oxygen, is apparently, above all, due to the fact that the separated nitrogendioxide at nitrocellulose may be rapidly reduced into monoxide, that no acids form, and that in their absence the hydrolysis progresses slowly. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)
PRESENTED: November 17, 1956, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR
SUBMITTED: November 16, 1956,

Card 4/4

AUTHORS:

Andreyev, K. E., Cansonov, B. M.

307/156-58-2-7/46

TITLE:

On the Character of the Explosion of Some Explosives and
on the Influence of the Pressure on This Process (O kharaktere
vzryvshki nekotorykh vzryvchatykh veshchestv i vliyanii na
nego davleniya)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 229-232 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Starting from the present conceptions concerning the process
of combustion and of detonation of explosives, it is assumed
that an abrupt increase in pressure is a necessary requirement
of the detonation at the ignition of an explosive. The
increase in pressure must be enormous in order to form a shock
wave, which is not extinguished at once but guarantees a prop-
agation of the detonation wave. One way of bringing about
a sudden rise in pressure is the formation of a suspension
of particles of the explosive by ~~the~~ way of imperfect com-
bustion as ~~the~~ is the rule. In case of a sufficient thickness
of the layer of suspension, an explosion occurs in it which
leads immediately to a sudden rise in pressure. By this the
unburnt portion of charge of the explosive detonates. The

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SOV/156-50-2-7/43

On the Character of the Explosion of Some Explosives and on the Influence
of the Pressure on This Process

pressure under which the combustion proceeds exercises a double influence: a) The rise in pressure favors the appearance of the Landau-effect (Ref 2) and b) it can prevent the formation of a thick layer of suspension. However, a drop suspension of the explosion can be brought about in some way or other by a slow heating from outside. The quantity of the dispersed explosives can be controlled by a modification of the thickness of the heated zone. The authors of the present paper described most simple tests with different kinds of explosives. For this reason a little test tube (radius 4 mm, length 1,5 cm) was filled with varying quantities of nitro-glycerin. A chrome-nickel wire provided for heat and was twisted around the lower part of the glass tube up to a height of 5 cm. A short period of "boiling" entailed an explosion blowing the glass tube into pieces. Filled up with nitro-glycerin to the mark of 1 mm, the glass tube remained safe. Then the heating coil was fixed at different parts of the tube. Tests with other explosives proved (nitro-glycol, diglycol-dinitrate, TNN, tetryl and trotyl) that the layer of 5 mm

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307/156-38-2-7/48

On the Character of the Explosion of Some Explosives and on the Influence
of the Pressure on This Process

causes no explosion neither at an atmospheric pressure nor at
50-60 atmospheres of excess pressure. When nitroglycerin is
combusted it exceeds considerably the limit which is neces-
sary for the Landau-effect. The other explosives, mentioned
above, are marked by much lower limits. If this explanation
is true, the character of the explosion must depend on the
pressure. However, a greater length of the glass tube results
in a higher pressure at the explosion. The intensity of heat-
ing, too, exercises an influence on the character of the phe-
nomenon as well as on the position of the heating coil. There
are 4 references, ^{new} which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I.
Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical and Technical Institute imeni
D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5

BIRGER, A.I., inzh.; SAMSONOV, D.D., inzh.; KLOPOVSKIY, A.F., inzh.

Making prestressed panels by vibration rolling. Bet.i zhel.-bet.
no.12:551-553 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Concrete slabs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010018-5"

SAMSONOV, F. L.

Samsonov, F. L. "Cold welding of nonferrous metals", Avtomob. prom-st',
1949, No. 5, p. 24.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

SAMSONOV, F.P.

Artesian waters in the lower Cretaceous sediments of the Crimea.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 4 no.2:105-117 F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Crimea—Water, Underground)

SAMSONOV, G.A.

Designing standard hospitals for mass production. Gor. khoz.
Mosk. 29 no.5:13-20 My '55.
(Hospitals)

L 6574-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) WW
ACC NR: AP5025050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0091/0091

AUTHORS: Viktorov, V. A.; Petrov, B. N.; Abramov, A. S.; Maslov, G. S.;
Khokhlov, V. P.; Samsonov, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance level gauge. Class 42, No. 173971

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 91

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level indicator, resonator, HF oscillator, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a resonance level gauge containing a high frequency oscillator for exciting a resonance detector with a step frequency characteristic and a frequency modulator for periodic variation of the oscillator frequency in the range of the level variation. To increase the accuracy of discrete measurement of the liquid level at given points, the device is provided with tank circuits excited by the oscillator at the same time with the detector. The tank circuits are tuned to the frequencies determined by the given values of the measured level. With the coincidence of the resonance frequency of the detector and the resonance frequency of the corresponding tank circuit, the signal

UDC: 681.128.82

Card 1/2

37
B

L 6574-66

ACC NR: AP5025050

from the tank circuit is fed in parallel with the detector signal to the inputs of coincidence circuits which are connected to the signal device (see Fig. 1).

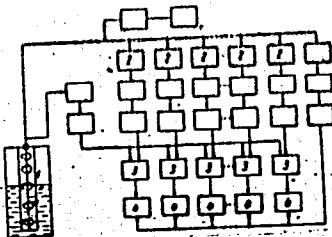


Fig. 1. 1- detector; 2- tank circuits; 3- coincidence circuits;
4- signal device

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar64

Card 2/2

L 7639-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)/ETG(m) WW
ACC NR: AP5025053

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0092/0092

AUTHORS: Viktorov, V. A.; Petrov, B. N.; Abramov, A. S.; Maslov, G. S.
Khokhlov, V. P.; Samsonov, G. A.

39.

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance level gauge. Class 42, No. 173974

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteny i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 92

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level indicator, resonator, electronic circuit, electronic oscillator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a resonance level gauge containing a frequency-modulated oscillator for exciting the resonance detector and tank circuits tuned to the frequencies corresponding to the discrete values of the measured level divided in height at equal intervals. To increase the accuracy of digital level measurement²⁵ with nonlinear variation of the detector and oscillator output characteristics, the gauge is provided with a device in the form of trigger counters. These counters determine the number of scale pulses from the tank circuits given off with the coincidence of the oscillator frequency and the resonance frequency of the corresponding tank circuit until the appearance of the detector

UDC: 621.128.82

Card 1/3

L 7639-66

ACC NR: AP5025053

pulse. The gauge is also provided with a device for determining the time lag of the detector pulse relative to the immediately preceding scale pulse. These devices are connected through controllable logic switch elements respectively to the output of the tank circuits and to the output of the clock oscillator (see Fig. 1).

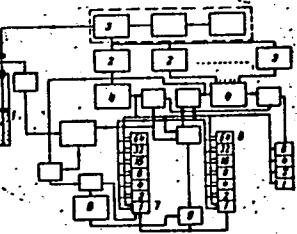


Fig. 1. 1- detector; 2- tank circuits;
3- frequency-modulated oscillator;
4- scale pulse counter; 5- counter for
immediately preceding scale pulse;
6- logic elements; 7- switches;
8- clock oscillator; 9- counter for
determining time interval between two
scale pulses

To increase the accuracy of measurements, the gauge is provided with a device for determining the time interval between scale pulses. The device is in the form of a trigger counter connected to the clock oscillator by two electric channels with switches. One of the switches is controlled by the logic elements. The

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other is opened by the detector pulse and is closed by the immediately following scale pulse. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

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